

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE SADC WORKSHOP ON REDUCED
EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION
(REDD), HELD FROM 23RD TO 25TH MARCH 2010 AT NGURDOTO
MOUNTAIN LODGE, ARUSHA, TANZANIA

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IUCN	International Union of Conservation of Nature
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Climate and Forests
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MTENR	Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources
MRV	Measuring Reporting and Verification
NJP	National Joint Programme
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
R-PIN	Readiness Project Identification Note
SADC	Southern African Development Community
WB	World Bank
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Within the context of Climate Change, Tanzania hosted a workshop focused on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) from 23rd to 25th March 2010 held at Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge in Arusha. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat organized this meeting through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) in collaboration with IUCN.

The overall objective of the workshop was to develop a SADC REDD programme for SADC countries. The development of SADC REDD programme is captured in another report. This report documents lessons learned from experiences of REDD development and implementation processes reached by different countries that attended the workshop. These lessons are intended to inform and assist Tanzania's National REDD processes including the development of its National REDD strategy.

1.1 METHODOLOGY

This report is produced following collection, review and analysis of workshop information, various documents on REDD programme, and experiences shared by workshop participants from different SADC countries as raised during presentations and in group work and plenary sessions of the workshop. In order to carry out this process workshop facilitators prepared strategic questions for inclusion in the group work aiming at capturing REDD issues from other countries in the region relevant to the Tanzania REDD process. REDD issues captured from other countries focused on those related to the development of the national strategies including involvement of civil society organizations, local communities, research and training, both the private and public.

1.2 GENERAL STEPS TO REDD PROCESSES

Prior to concrete country experiences on REDD processes, the workshop highlighted a proposed "Operational Framework for REDD" which based on a phased approach that allows flexibility and immediate action. This consisted of:

- a) Expected outputs by phase
- b) Minimum safeguards by phase
- c) Triggers to pass from one phase to another one
- d) Financial mechanisms per phase

It was also learned that there was no blue-print methodology for transiting from one phase to the next one. Countries may approach their REDD processes in three phases namely: REDD readiness, Enabling Policies and Measures, and full implementation.

During phase one, main components may consist of National REDD strategies development, especially deciding what is the "case" for REDD in the county, that is land use links such as multi-stakeholder consultation processes, analysis of forest

governance gaps, analysis of drivers of deforestation / degradation, clarification regarding the rights over the carbon linked to land and tree tenure, capacity building assessment, develop system for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), discussion and agreement on safeguards, and the analysis of integration with sectoral policies including development and environmental plans.

Phase two, Enabling Policies and Measures, may be anchored on such aspects as design, change or update of policies measures and , instruments, incentives for REDD; development of national REDD portfolio; capacity building actions under a national plan, design of benefit sharing mechanisms; pilot projects / Development of small-scale projects; social and environmental audits of the readiness; testing and implementing MRV system; development of rules for performance-based payments.

Phase three, full implementation, may base on such issues as the ability of countries to prove and report on reductions of forest based emissions, performance-based payments, third-party verification of emission reductions and carbon-stock enhancements, social and environmental impact assessments, benefit distribution mechanisms implemented and assessed.

2.0 EXPERIENCES OF REDD IN SELECTED SADC AND NON-SADC COUNTRIES

This section presents a brief overview of the status and progress of REDD processes so far reached in each of the selected SADC and non-SADC countries as presented in the workshop.

2.1 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

REDD process in DRC is supported by UN-REDD (FAO/UNDP/UNEP) and Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) by the World Bank since January 2009. Through a participatory process, the DRC formulated and adopted its road map for the REDD+ process, i.e. REDD readiness process or Readiness Project Identification Note (R-PIN) whose components include: Coordination and Consultation; Development of the National REDD Strategy; Reference Scenario; MRV; Work Plan and budget Pilot programme (Geographically integrated pilots Projects and Sectoral Projects).

Under the components of Coordination and Consultation, an IEC expert prepared a consultation and communication plan on REDD. The plan envisages considerable efforts on information and consultation (radio, local communication with the civil society, churches, etc). Also, the DRC established what "Climate-REDD" Work group of the Civil Society.

In terms of the REDD strategy, the DRC aims to have by the end of 2012, a National REDD+ Strategy for the 2010 - 2030 horizon. A series of preparatory studies have been implemented, a framework for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy, in-depth analysis of the social and environmental dimensions on the REDD+, including possible impacts and response measures. At the end, the strategy needs to be operationalized towards a complete set of action programmes. About 14 programmes have already been identified waiting to be developed and validated.

By the end of 2012, the DRC aims to develop a solid argument to support negotiation on the Reference level of the emission which will aid in acquiring international payments within the REDD+. In terms of the MRVs, DRC has a programme to put in place a permanent inventory of greenhouse gases of the forestry sector and land use changes and a National Inventory of the greenhouse.

2.2 Zimbabwe

In Zimbabwe, it has been decided that highly degraded areas are the areas in which REDD can be implemented in order to avoid conflicts with food production. In terms of drivers of degradation, it was identified that the most important ones include droughts, Veldt fires, indiscriminate tree cutting and agriculture. Discussion by workshop participants indicated that REDD Strategy for Zimbabwe should include Land-use planning strategy, afforestation/Reforestation strategy, fire management strategy, land reclamation strategy, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) strategy for projects that impact on environment, and alternative sources of energy strategy.

2.3 Zambia

Zambia approached the development of REDD strategy through what they termed as a National Joint Programme between the government and all the other stakeholders. This programme is facilitated by the forestry development department under the Ministry of Tourism Environment and Natural Resources (MTENR). Its goal is to prepare stakeholders and institutions for effective implementations of REDD. Its objectives include building institutional and stakeholders capacity to implement REDD, developing an enabling environment for REDD, develop REDD benefit sharing models, and develop monitoring reporting and verification (MRV) system for REDD.

Capacity building within the programme has been set out to cover across a wide spectrum of Zambian society, including government staffs, decision-makers from community to national levels, local communities and rural dwellers involved in the primary drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.

With regards to local communities, capacity building on processes and benefits will be necessary so as to enable them to engage in REDD so as to reduce impact of their day to day activities on forest resources that they depend upon for their livelihood. For instance, enable women through REDD land clearing or enable men engage in alternative activities to reduce unsustainable timber production. It is anticipated that through the national joint programme (NJP) and subsequent national REDD related initiatives, additional benefits that emanates from protection of valuable ecosystem will be governed by local communities so as to improve human welfare and entrench gender equality.

In order to enable communities engage in REDD and PFM it is important to help them draw up a plan for community based forest management, capacity building, and putting in place suitable policies enabling legislation and incentive mechanisms for natural resource management. Members of the communities living within or adjacent

to forests must be recognized and accepted as a being part and parcel of the national REDD strategy.

It was also noted that participation of local communities or organizations in forest resource management, through conservation and community resource boards, is a good practice since that will ensure that communities benefit from their investment in carbon sequestration through REDD initiative and sustainable forest management practices.

2.4 Swaziland

While developing its National REDD Strategy, Swaziland considered certain key issues including the drivers of deforestation and degradation to be addressed in length, and the alternatives to livelihoods, for instance community based forest enterprise that deal with indigenous products.

2.5 Guatemala

In Guatemala, forests are managed under three governmental institutions namely the National Institute of Forests, the National Council of Protected Areas and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Climate agenda are under the Ministry of Environment. Before REDD, the Government of Guatemala was already in the process of building its Climate Change Policies and strategy for reducing deforestation. Carbon markets investors were already approaching Indigenous People (IPs) for deals on carbon trade. Also the IPs and forest communities located on forest concessions were already facing problems about the property of carbon rights. However, forest concessions proved to be a good instrument for forest conservation hence IPs began requesting forest concessions to be a REDD activity.

In Guatemala, the decision taken by the government was not to build a “National REDD Strategy” but to discuss how REDD will be part of major planning frameworks. The government had accepted the main “Carbon projects” as “pilot” projects and most of these are located in the same region. In terms of MRV, the government supported development of deforestation models at sub-national level gathering and benefiting all the pilots with implications to reference level and MRV. With regards to rights, legal analysis related on the rights over carbon almost is presently finalized.

In order to reduce communication gaps between stakeholders, it was pointed out that there is a need to strengthen discussions between government and civil society. Moreover, it was also noted that there is a need to control false expectations among communities or rural dwellers. This could be achieved through national platform for discussing REDD potential activities, land uses implications and orientations for “policies and measures”.

2.6 Indonesia

In its approach to REDD activities with support from Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and UN REDD, the Indonesian government through its Forest Department issued regulations on REDD that include mechanisms for reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and mechanisms for licensing carbon storage and sequestration business in protection and production forest. Under these regulations, distribution of benefits for carbon trading was systematically apportioned. For industrial forest management 20% is apportioned to the government, 20% for communities and 60% goes to the REDD implementer. For community forest licenses a maximum of 70% goes to the communities. Over 25 REDD pilot projects have been established at national level.

3.0 LESSONS LEARNED

This section highlights a number of lessons learned relevant to the development of the national REDD process in Tanzania as observed from different country experiences within and outside the SADC region as presented during the workshop:

3.1 Issuing regulations on REDD and legal framework for REDD projects

Borrowing from Indonesian experience, Tanzania REDD process will have to include review or building of legal framework that may include issuing regulations on REDD to ensure sustainability of the initiatives and equity in benefits distribution among multiple stakeholders. Such regulations may include several mechanisms such as mechanisms for reducing emissions from forest degradation and deforestation. Other mechanism could include those for licensing carbon storage and sequestration business in protection and production forest. The regulations should ensure distribution of carbon trading benefits should be systematically apportioned among the different stakeholders including the government, local communities and the REDD implementer.

3.2 A formal recognition of the contribution of the civil society and collaboration with local communities

Since local communities and the civil society constitute a major stakeholder in REDD activities, Tanzania could learn from DRC and institute a formal recognition of the contribution of the civil society and better collaboration with local communities. As pointed out in the DRC experience, Tanzania may consider establishing an equivalent of the official recognition of a Climate-REDD Work group of the Civil Society aimed at strengthening collaboration with communities in order to emphasize on the point local communities are important stakeholders in the REDD process. But it is important to note that civil society is not the sole approach to reaching local communities.

3.3 Role of integral participation and consultation of stakeholders in the REDD strategy

Tanzania could learn from Indonesia on the downside of the lack of integral participation and consultation of stakeholders which may result in serious setbacks such as the disapproval of REDD processes in the country and this may result into disparities between regions of the country in uptake and participation in REDD processes.

3.4 The need to reduce communication or discussion gaps between government organizations and civil society

Basing on Guatemala's experience, Tanzania can appreciate the need to reduce any communication or discussion gaps between governmental organizations and civil society. Further, a fact which is already obvious in the Tanzania REDD process is the need to control false expectations. This may be achieved through national platforms that focus on discussing REDD potential activities, land uses implications and orientations for "policies and measures" as observed in the Guatemala experience.

3.5 Drivers of deforestation and degradation to be addressed in lengthy, and the alternatives to livelihoods

Tanzania REDD process is already facing the issue of alternative livelihoods for forest adjacent communities. Learning from Swaziland, Tanzania could borrow approaches for addressing key issues including identification and finding solutions to the drivers of deforestation and degradation which should be addressed in lengthy through provision of alternatives to livelihoods, for instance community based forest enterprise that deal with marketing and trading of indigenous products. Also, it can be learned that forest management by the members of the local communities' organizations, such as true conservancies and community resource boards, is the best approach which can influence carbon sequestration.

Furthermore, the need for serious considerations of providing alternative livelihoods in a national REDD strategy may also be emphasized in the Tanzania process as has been emphasized in countries such as Zimbabwe and Zambia.

3.6 Capacity building across a wide spectrum of the society

From the Zambian experience, Tanzania can borrow the approach to capacity building that is carried out through a National Joint Programme between the government and all the other stakeholders covering a wide spectrum of the society including government staffs, decision-makers from community to national levels, and local communities whose livelihood activities are involved in the primary drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Capacity building for communities would focus on empowering communities to engage in governance of forest and benefits from REDD through strengthening of community based management planning.

3.7 REDD Strategy should include other relevant strategies

Observations from the Zimbabwean experience reveals to Tanzania the need for a REDD Strategy to incorporate Land-use planning strategy, afforestation/Reforestation strategy, fire management strategy, land reclamation strategy, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) strategy for projects that impact on environment, and alternative sources of energy strategy.

3.8 Establishment of a permanent national inventory of greenhouse gases from the forest and land use changes

Finally, Tanzania may borrow from the Democratic Republic of Congo's experience in dealing with the REDD Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) issues. In DRC this emphasized on the need for a permanent inventory of greenhouse gases from the forest and land use changes.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This section brings out recommendations from the lessons learned with considerations on the general key steps to be followed in developing a REDD Strategy. Therefore these recommendations may be used specifically in the relevant steps during the development of Tanzania REDD strategy. Generally, the REDD Strategy should contain the following elements:

- Consultation processes: these are to be conducted by involving all stakeholders especially involving the most vulnerable ones. Although such an approach is not cheap it is worth for the results and for ownership and recognition.
- Capacity building and awareness-raising: These should be done across a wider spectrum of the stakeholders in the society.
- Causes and drivers of deforestation: Understand the real causes of deforestation which will determine the nature, scale and type of REDD activities to be implemented.
- Impact of REDD: Understand the impacts of REDD over the livelihoods of people is necessary to inform the distribution of benefits from REDD.
- Financial mechanisms: It is important to establish and adopt appropriate funding options in order to guarantee implementation and sustainability of the activities.
- Community Rights: Clarification of rights especially with local communities will be necessary to facilitate REDD processes requirements-
- Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems: It is important that an MRV system is put in place and safeguard mechanism need to be established to ensure that MRV is accurate.

- Coordination Mechanism: One necessary issue to consider as the REDD process development shall involve multiple stakeholders and will touch on all sectors of the economy is how to coordinate.

4.1 Participation of local communities and Costs and benefit sharing

It is widely agreed that involvement of local communities results in reduced forest degradation and deforestation. Good examples exist in PFM activities in Tanzania and in other SADC countries such as Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi. Local communities can be trained to monitor carbon in their forests at low costs on the side of REDD implementer. But, costs benefit sharing on the side of local communities equally needs to be seriously considered. Hence more studies need be done in order to understand which models of benefit sharing should be recommended in the case of joint ownership? Who should administer or be given carbon money individuals, villages or district?

Furthermore, since “community” is not homogeneous, implementers of REDD activities need to go beyond the thinking of community projects such as hospitals, schools and so on. Communities are comprised of different interest groups such as charcoal makers, carpenters, pit sawyers and so on. These groups will have different interests and may not necessary agree with community projects.

4.2 Capacity building

REDD processes involve new technologies, concepts and methodologies. All these make it necessary to carryout various capacity building programmes with stakeholders. This capacity building which will include financial and technical capacities, particularly, the technological and technical capacity building should be up to date to the extent of the possibility of establishing a permanent inventory of greenhouse gases of the forestry sector and land use changes and a National Inventory of the greenhouse in order to deal effectively with MRV issues. All this will require careful planning and differentiated to meet the needs of different stakeholders including local “communities”, civil society organizations, public and private sectors, and so on.

4.3 Awareness-raising

Awareness-raising programmes will be required since REDD processes involve new technologies, concepts and methodologies as stated above. Such programmes like wise will require careful planning and specific targeting of a wide range of stakeholders such as forest adjacent communities, civil society organizations, public and private sectors, politicians and various practitioners.

4.4 Need to understand better the real causes of deforestation and forest degradation and potential impacts of implementation of REDD activities

Tanzania through support from the Norwegian embassy is currently undertaking various in-depth studies some of which are geared towards understanding deforestation and forest degradation drivers. This is definitely an action to continue as it is clearly essential that drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are known, in order to be able to build effective REDD interventions.

4.5 A phased approach

From the workshop presentations, the need for a phased approach appeared to be favorable. This is necessary since this will create room for review, amendments and improvements in case of any adverse impacts of implementation of REDD activities.

4.6 Financial mechanisms portfolio need to be established

Adequate funding is an important element in ensuring REDD success. It is important that various funding mechanisms are studied and appropriate ones are established in order to guarantee implementation and sustainability of the activities. Furthermore REDD activities need not entirely depend on foreign money. The initial injection of funds should serve as seed money used in view of establishing national REDD Trust fund that will be managed and grow using internal resources.

4.7 Need for creation of a better enabling legal environment

For REDD process to be effective they will require strong legal backing, thus may be necessary to review or change or improve some legislation, regulations, rules and policies. For instance, clarification of rights of communities will especially be necessary for the success of REDD processes requirements.

The legal review or adjustments can be done at different stages including using the opportunities of on-going initiatives such as review of the Tanzania National Forest Policy. The New policy could consider the inclusion of climate change issues and REDD processes specifically.

5.0 CONCLUSION

A number of countries within SADC region have made significant strides in their REDD processes. This has provided Tanzania with a number of experiences, approaches and methods from which it has been able to draw a good number of key lessons and leads to possible solutions that may help answer its similar REDD process preoccupations in the development of its national REDD strategy. It is important to note, however, that Tanzania is not very far behind others. Actually in some cases it is ahead of other countries in developing and institutionalizing REDD processes. Also, the lessons learned from the workshop as documented in this report should contribute in supporting Tanzania's efforts and provide focus on important aspects of REDD strategy development process.

ANNEXES

SADC CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON DEVELOPMENT OF SADC REDD PROGRAM HELD AT NGORDOTO MOUNTAIN LODGE ARUSHA TANZANIA 23-25 MARCH 2010

INTRODUCTION

Tanzania through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) in collaboration with IUCN hosted a workshop for SADC countries to develop a SADC program on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD). The workshop was held from 23rd to 25th March 2010 at Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge in Arusha. This part of the report gives the account of the workshop processes and progress as proceedings of the workshop.

WORKSHOP PROCESS

The workshop started with members first agreeing on guiding principles during the workshop. These were as follows:

1. No laptops during the sessions
2. Only present one point after the other
3. Thinking first individually then discuss in regional context
4. No speeches, be to the point
5. Encourage the quiet ones to speak
6. Listen much more than you talk
7. New table, new people every half day

Also participants formulated core values to which they will adhere during the workshop. The core values were:

1. Informality-relaxed atmosphere with discipline
2. Appreciation of any contribution, inclusiveness
3. Constructive controversy
4. Openness-transparency, accountability
5. Honest, political instructiveness
6. Flexibility
7. Creativity – thinking beyond the box
8. Opening dialogues
9. Ownership by participation

On participants' expectations, the workshop participants liked to see the following happening:

1. Active participation
2. Implementable resolutions
3. SADC to own the workshop
4. Follow up plan or mechanism on what is discussed
5. To see achievable and workable resolutions
6. Draft resolutions
7. Regional task force
8. Thinking regionally and not nationally
9. Improve understanding of REDD readiness
10. Positive outcome and consensus
11. Regional position and actionable actions
12. Regional action plan and identifying sources of fund
13. SADC /EAC /COMESA regional network for REDD formed
14. SADC /EAC /COMESA to participate in COP meetings as parties and not as observers
15. Policy developed to guide the process of REDD - link between REDD, poverty and populations
16. Practical ways to make REDD work for the poor and then disadvantaged
17. Reasonable and realistic outputs
18. Understanding SADC potential for REDD
19. Fields like energy, agriculture and other left out to get involved
20. Policy direction for REDD in the SADC region
21. Coordinated and integrated approach on REDD

On what they do not want to see happening, participants pointed out the following:

1. Unrealistic expectations
2. Side events during the event
3. Political interferences
4. Countries fighting as a result of different levels or stages of REDD readiness reached in each country
5. End without any developmental process
6. Individualism, people should think regionally
7. Non Impelementable outputs

Workshop participants then anticipated what to be the output of this workshop. These were:

1. Clarity on what REDD readiness mean-what needs to be in place for a country to be REDD ready
2. Clarity on what countries are already doing towards REDD readiness and gaps
3. .Agreement on – what countries can do/can not do
 - Where regional support /integration are required?

- Where SADC regional cooperation will make a difference (jointly defined regional program areas-thematic, country or regional)
- 4. Clarified modalities of support as well as of Member States, SADC secretariat and other partners
- 5. Possible partnership arrangement that can bring added value and takes forward development of regional program

Introduction to participants was what followed and this was done by introducing a name and what the country the participant comes from is known for.

There arose discussion over the introduction. There was concern of male domination in the workshop as men were many compared to women, participants had different perspectives. This was further interpreted that SADC has a long way to go as far as gender representations over REDD issues are concerned. Some had a different perspective as they interpreted that the quality of contribution is what counts and not the quantity representation meaning that fewer women may provide quality contribution than many men.

During the introductions it was also learnt that among the workshop participants, there were 30 Foresters, 08 Agriculturalists, 01 from the energy sector, 04 lawyers, 09 environmentalists and others 05 (from media, meteorology etc). This was interpreted that although other sectors are also important as far as REDD process is concerned, foresters were many. This called for future organizers to critically consider other professionals and those sectors that are directly engaged in the forestry sector since they may have their contributions as far as REDD is concerned.

THE WORKSHOP OVERVIEW:

BY THE DIRECTOR OF FOREST AND BEEKEEPING DIVISION, MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND NATURAL RESOURCES TANZANIA, DR FELICIAN KILAHAMA

After the introduction, the Director of Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD), Dr. Felician Kilahama provided an overview of the workshop.

He started by apologizing for the absence of the expected Guest of Honour, Honourable Dr. Batilda Buriani as she was assigned another assignment. He said therefore the workshop will be officiated by the Assistant Administrative Secretary in Arusha Region Mr. Yohana Monjesa.

Dr. Kilahama welcomed participants to Tanzania and Arusha in particular and urged them to visit Arusha's tourism attractions during their stay.

He said participants are in the workshop because REDD is an issue in their hearts. He said the REDD movements started in the New Papua Guinea and well discussed in Bali where the Bali roadmap was produced. From there individual countries have been doing what they were able to towards making implementations of preparations for REDD readiness.

In Poznan, Dr. Kilahama said Tanzania had an opportunity to discuss with the SADC secretariat to ask for such a workshop before Copenhagen in December 2009 in order to put issues together and present them to COP 15. But this was not possible; the meeting didn't happen and countries went to COP 15 as individual participants. But he added that he was glad to see Africa standing firm and demanding to see the Kyoto protocol improved.

Dr Kilahama said that in COP 15 they failed to reach an agreement and that countries were then looking forward to the Mexico summit this year to see how REDD would be included. He stressed that by now there is a big support for REDD and this gives hope that Mexico will give a clear direction on REDD.

He pointed out that land productivity is declining and this is caused by drought, and sometimes heavy rainfall eroding crops, and this has caused a lot of dependency on forests which in turn contribute to increased rate of deforestation.

Although REDD readiness spent a lot of money; which is necessary to set the playing field, it is equally important to speed up these processes so that the money start to trickle down to communities as early as possible to provide an incentive to their conservation efforts.

Tanzania has been practicing PFM and from the experience, benefit sharing is a major problem and now with REDD, communities will be anxiously wait to see what will happen. Dr. Kilahama concluded by saying that as they go to Mexico they need to see things moving on ground.

He concluded by saying he hopes that by the end of three days of the workshop some concrete outcomes will come out and this will lead to a starting point as SADC region on how to go about with the REDD initiatives.

REMARKS:

BY THE SADC DIRECTOR OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, MS MARGARET NYIRENDA

Ms. Nyirenda welcomed participants on behalf of the executive secretary of southern African development community SADC Dr Tomaz Salamao, She moved on saying that in the same spirit, she would like to express SADC's gratitude to the government and people of the united republic of Tanzania for hosting this regional workshop on "Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest degradation (REDD). She also expressed her gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded to herself, her delegation and all the participants.

Addressing the speech to the Director of Ceremony, she said that forests are the closes natural capital to communities and the vulnerable segments of society in Africa and the world at large. They are documented for their roles in supporting livelihood including contribution to food security, pharmaceutical industries, domestic energy and employment. Forest are also credited for environmental services which cover a wide spectrum, ranging from soil conservation to water cycle and habitat provision for a diversity of biological resources

Ms Nyirenda further elaborated that in recent years, the role of trees and forest in carbon sequestration has been amplified by the evident that impact climate change.

She said that climate change has become one of the greatest threats to human existence. It impacts on the entire life on earth, including human's biodiversity, and even other natural resources that support life, she added

Pointing out negative impacts of climate change, she said informed the meeting that drought, floods and cyclones are now on the increase, affecting member's state. It is not surprising therefore the government of our members have realized that the consequences of climate change will have to become a crucial issue of their national and regional development policies and programs, she argued.

Furthermore, she elaborated that although the African continent's contribution to global fossil fuel carbon emissions amounts to the only 3.8%, deforestation and degradation contribute to about 17% of all global greenhouse gas emissions. The annual biomass carbon losses in SADC member states forests is about 117 million tones of carbon which is equal the total Annex-I countries emission reduction commitment for the first commitment period (2008-2012).

Out of the top 10 countries with the highest rates of deforestation in the world, she said four belong to SADC, namely Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In the official position towards the 15th conference of parties in Copenhagen, SADC expressed the regions willingness to become an active part of the international climate change negotiation process, especially in REDD. She informed. SADC sees REDD, firstly as a mechanism for enhancing national development through creating the capacity of its member states to curb emissions from forest and other land uses. Secondly, REDD is regarded an effective adaptation strategy, aimed at providing resources for poverty reduction, community benefits, promoting conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development.

For the SADC region with 40% of the population living below the poverty line, and the majority of economies supported by agriculture and natural resources, we are exceedingly vulnerable to climatic change she argued. Ms Nyirenda added that it is also a reality that we have very limited capacity to adapt our economies and livelihood to climate change. Even our ability to mitigate climate change is low, she argued.

She said SADC therefore subscribes to the African position on climate change, where REDD is one of the areas identified for support. The REDD concept emanates from the “Bali Action plan” of the 13th conference of the parties to the UNFCCC, and advocates for mitigation.

Ms Nyirenda reminded the participants that REDD is a part of the ongoing negotiations on climate change regime, which will be discussed during the sixteenth conference of the parties to the UNFCCC and sixth meeting of the parties to the Kyoto protocol during 8-19 November 2010 in Mexico. Key issues to be resolved pertain to the scope of REDD, reference points in measuring emission reductions, funding mechanism and distribution of revenue related carbon stocks, research and capacity development. She urged the SADC member states to prepare themselves for effective participation in the carbon market. And as is the customs, should remain united and speak with one voice in Mexico.

REDD is also one of the priorities for implementation of the SADC protocol on Forestry, she said. The concept of REDD is also supported by the SADC Treaty’s article 5: ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment. Ms. Nyirenda told the participants that she hoped that during the next three days they would come up with clear elements for the SADC programme of REDD, which will benefit member States, local communities and contribute to global solutions towards climate change. She told participants that the workshop is actually a brainstorming session, and SADC shall value their active participation.

In conclusion, she said she would like to register SADC’s gratitude for the financial support accorded to it from the Government of Norway through the United Republic of Tanzania. She also thanked all those who worked tirelessly to make this meeting a reality, Dr Kilahama merit special mention, she added.

In her last words, she said she will fail in her duty if she would not recognize the Government of Germany’s support through GTZ for funding the consultants to develop the programme document for REDD. SADC remains committed to ensuring that the welfare of her people is secured.

She concluded by appealing to the development partners to join hands with SADC and support their efforts to better improve the lives of people, especially rural communities.

REMARKS:

BY HON. DR. BATILDA S. BURIAN (MP), MINISTER OF STATE (ENVIRONMENT) – VICE PRESIDENT’S OFFICE DURING OFFICIAL OPENING OF SADC WORKSHOP ON REDD

After Ms. Nyirenda’s remarks, Director of Forest and Beekeeping Dr. Felician Kilahama welcomed the Assistant Administrative Secretary in Arusha Region Mr. Yohana Monjesa to officiate the workshop on behalf of Hon. Batilda Burian.

Honourable Burian in started by welcoming participants and recognized the fact that they travelled a long way from countries South of Sahara, Europe and United States of America. She welcomed them to Tanzania, beautiful country, and in particular to Ngurdoto Mountain Lodge Hotel which is located at the foothill of Mount Meru, just a few kilometres from Arusha town popularly known as “The Geneva of Africa a name that was given by the then President of United States of America Honorable Bill Clinton when he visited Tanzania in 2000.

She said it is indeed a privilege and honour for Tanzania to host such an important workshop on the development of a SADC REDD Strategy and programme by involving eminent experts and persons from institutions of International standing. Hon Burian said that indeed, she expects the participants to work hard in the next three days so that they may accomplish the objectives of the workshop. This workshop is an opportunity through which participants will be able to share lessons and experiences as far as REDD plus and climate change impacts are concerned, she added.

Hon Burian reminded participants that climate change is one of the biggest global challenges facing human society in the 21st Century; and that it undermines effort to attain sustainable livelihoods and economic development, particularly in the SADC region.

The adverse impacts of climate change on environment, human health, food security, human settlements, economic activities, natural resources and physical infrastructure are already noticeable in many countries in the Region, she pointed out. In Tanzania for example she said experience indicates that the amount of snow-cap of Mount Kilimanjaro has decreased over the past years. Also incidences of landslide in mountainous areas, flooding which have claimed lives of our people, unpredictable rain patterns, spreading of malaria in areas of higher altitudes and submerged of small islands like Maziwe in Tanga Region are increasing, she revealed.

She also noted a number of global and national efforts to address the challenges related to climate change through adaptation and mitigation activities, for instance, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of which our countries are parties recognizes various mitigation and adaptation options including forestry activities, she added.

Forests and woodlands as well as tree on farmland play important role in climate change mitigation as sources and sinks of Carbon dioxide. Forest and woodland biomass act as a source of carbon when burned or when decays. Also, when soil is disturbed it releases Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in the 2005 Assessment Report estimates that 18-20% of current global annual carbon emissions result from loss of tropical forests. On the other hand, forests also act as carbon sinks when their area or productivity increases, resulting in an increased uptake of Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The trees and other vegetation types absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen into the atmosphere through the natural process. It is because of this Hon Burian said, that some forms of forestry activities are used as valid means for atmospheric Carbon dioxide reduction as they contribute significantly to climate change mitigation.

The importance of forests and woodlands to human and wildlife in the region cannot be over-emphasized, she explained, at the 13 Conference of Parties (CoP 13) to the UNFCCC in December 2007, held in Bali, Indonesia it was agreed that Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) should be considered for inclusion in the future UNCCC protocol, the Minister revealed. REDD initiatives are now being implemented in various countries in our Region as part of national efforts to reduce Carbon Dioxide emissions, she revealed.

Hon Burian moved on saying that on the other hand climate change impacts are poised to undermine national efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and places poverty reduction efforts in jeopardy. The loss of human, natural, financial, social and physical capital, caused by the adverse impacts of climate change, especially severe droughts and floods, among many other disasters, are of great concern to SADC Region.

In order to reduce such impacts, she said appropriate plans and programmes that will constitute the Regional mitigation and adaptation strategies are required at local, national and Regional levels. The impacts of climate change on sectors such as agriculture, water, health, energy, natural resources and others were, for example, the driving force for the preparation of the inaugural National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).

The development of the SADC REDD Strategy and Programmes in the Region as the objectives of the workshop states envisages to ensure our continue participation in any future REDD Policy negotiations and in its development. REDD has the potential to contribute to regional economy, promote rural development and further contribute to reducing poverty to majority of the people and also can mitigate climate change challenges, enhance biodiversity conservation and ecosystem stability. Nevertheless, she said REDD policies are faced with several challenges which should be considered. Examples of such challenges include:

- Heavy dependence on natural resources for livelihoods and economic development;
- REDD-based land use systems;
- Overlapping policies and poor law enforcement;
- Inadequate of regular, reliable, specific and accurate data for computing baseline emissions;
- Poor governance and inadequate law enforcement strategies;
- Lack of formal recognition of indigenous/forest dependant communities' rights and their knowledge;
- How to improve the level of participation/involvement of local communities in developing, and monitoring of REDD activities;
- Conflicting interest of various stakeholders.

To conclude, Hon Burian said that her expectations are that, the workshop will provide basic information on REDD, on ongoing and planned REDD activities in the region, agree on a framework that would

be used to formulate SADC regional strategy on REDD; and above all is to have a SADC common understanding on REDD post COP 15 in Copenhagen.

The developed SADC REDD strategy and programmes during this workshop she said will enhance resilience to climate change at local, National and Regional levels and would take cognizance of challenges that I have aforementioned, she added.

There is an urgent need for the Governments, Private Sector and Local Governmental Organizations in the Region to work together with Local Communities to enhance the resilience through various approaches and activities, she argued.

She explained further that the need for building the local capacities to adapt and mitigate to impacts of climate change cannot be overemphasized. It is important to work together to achieve this goal, she said and finally declared the SADC workshop on REDD in Africa officially opened.

After the group photo and the tea break, the sessions were resumed and the SADC secretariat explained steps that SADC has been going through in getting involved on REDD. It was explained that there was a stakeholders forum in November 2008, followed by the May 2009 meeting to prepare what to focus on the COP 15 whereby REDD issues also emerged. This was further followed by the discussion on REDD during the workshop held in Mozambique on cross border fire management. In this workshop in Arusha now REDD is being critically focused and the aim is to come up with the SADC region REDD coordinated programmes.

1st Presentation on Overview on REDD by Dieter Schoene, Silvignano

So far REDD is surrounded with several stumbling blocks. These are:

- Verification
- Social and environmental impacts
- IPCC good practice guidance

- Distribute cost and revenue
- Leakage
- Permanence
- Progress criteria
- Uncertainty
- Liability
- Natural causes
- Disbursing agency

REDD+ will benefit SADC countries with little deforestation rates.

Africa will go to Mexico with a stand of REDD+, although it should be remembered that interests and needs for REDD differ in individual countries. It is therefore important to see what priorities for countries are and what priorities are for the SADC.

Contribution after the presentation:

It was suggested that before it is concluded that some countries can benefit, it is important to give them sometime to do the inventory and get exposed to the real situation.

2nd Presentation: REDD for SADC –taking stock after Copenhagen by Dieter Schoene, Silvignano

Making REDD a success is the bull's eye for all: Adaptation and development in developing countries are corollaries, secondary concerns.

For Africa in particular, he said development and adaptation are the priorities; mitigation is a concern, but after all, he added, they have for good reason no quantities targets, guided with the Motto: **Development FIRST**

From an African standpoint, there is a need to cooperate on social and economic development and poverty eradication in developing countries as overriding priority, jointly pursue emission reduction and low-emission development in all countries, in order to achieve the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible, the presenter explained.

Also, he talked of 3 actions expected from countries to get REDD-READY as the COP 15 prerequisite for the REDD readiness. Those are

- Monitoring system
- Reference level and reference emission levels
- REDD Strategy

Contributions/ Clarification:

- The COP only took note of the accord, it didn't adopt. The accord is more of a political statement, drafted as a measure to save Copenhagen; the accord was drafted by politicians and not the technical groups. SBSTA is not a decision making body, it is just a technical body which advises the COP.
- REDD plus is official since the Bali meeting. So we can work on it officially, contributors added.

3rd Presentation on Norwegian Initiatives for REDD by Yassin Mkwizu

After lunch, presentation on the Norwegian Initiative for REDD was presented. The presenter said that the Norway initiatives on REDD were launched at Bali by Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg.

He said funding will have an upper limit of around USD 600 million annually, focusing on reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation and are linked to Bali decisions on REDD.

The goals of the Norwegian initiative are to:

- Initiate early action on REDD in developing countries while waiting for a global post-2012 agreement
- Facilitate the inclusion of deforestation and degradation in a new climate agreement post 2012
- Achieve measurable and verifiable reductions in emissions from deforestation and degradation through project implementation
- Protect biological diversity and forest ecosystem services
- Contribute to poverty reduction and secure the rights of indigenous peoples and other forest dependent people

On the channels and partners, the Embassy collaborate with UN Collaborative Programme on REDD (FAO, UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC, Multidonor Trust Fund), The World Bank (Carbon Forest Partnership Facility, Forest Investment Fund) and African Development Bank (Congo Basin Forest Fund)

He said Civil society do receive support for research, NGO advocacy and implementation and private sector initiatives through Norad.

The Tanzania Norway Climate Change partnership was signed in April 2008 with a special focus on climate change mitigation through REDD. The five year duration and a financial frame of up to NOK 500 million supports the following:

1. Establishment of pilot activities for the promotion of a national REDD process, including incentive schemes, capacity building, provision of technical assistance, monitoring and verification systems etc.
2. A policy review to reveal possible needs for development or improvement of policies to ensure an overall policy environment conducive to the climate change agenda
3. A comprehensive research and methodology development programme for climate change adaptation and mitigation
4. Development and undertaking of training and education programmes of relevance for the climate change challenges at all levels
5. Promote investments from and partnerships with the private sector, NGOs and research institutions

So far pilot activities, policy review, research & methods have been going on. Other activities going on are training and education, task force in action, communication with WB and UN programmes on REDD.

He emphasized the need for efficient use of REDD readiness funds in a way which will ensure the achievement of agreed objectives

Discussion over the presentation

Questions: why private sector is not included in your program?

Response: There is progress in involving public sector, so it is in the programme and now some initiatives for the programme for private partnership are going on

Questions: For REDD to succeed it is important to include agriculture, energy, etc are you doing something to integrate that?

Response: Task force has included consultations from those sectors and information collected will have an input in the formulation of the National REDD Strategy.

4th Presentation on What German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) does for getting ready for REDD by Dr. Wibke Thies

She started by saying that GTZ started climate work since 1993 on behalf of Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ). GTZ Climate Strategy adopted in December 2008, and by now having climate change components in more than 20% of all projects with 27% of financial volume.

GTZ does support for partners re-negotiations (training), whereby there are multiple trainings ahead of negotiations in specific issues one of them being CD REDD with Coalition of Rainforest Nations. There is also strong commitment and collaboration in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility through support in preparation of country

documents, support in REDD readiness processes, assists regions and countries in absorbing international processes and prepare strategies for example this SADC formulation of REDD programme

On the governance aspects of REDD, GTZ assists partners in preparing coherent legal, administrative set of sector policies relevant to REDD , advises on establishment of conflict mitigation mechanisms and works with variety of partners to improve forest sector governance.

With the use of conpesantory payments, GTZ assists partners in design and establishment of adequate, transparent and effective mechanisms for the allocation of funds received from REDD compensation. Many open questions, approaches have to be tailor-made in each partner country; GTZ advises in this process and brings in experiences from other countries.

Examples of REDD GTZ activities include organising REDD workshop in Berlin and Bonn - Germany, Brazil and India

Another example is the support to SADC (SADC-GTZ project on „Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation“) through

- Positioning towards UNFCCC negotiations (2009)
- Regional REDD programme development (2010)
- Capacity development for REDD Readiness for SADC Secretariat and Member States (institutional, legal, technical)

With adaptation to climate change GTZ has done the following in the SADC Region

Mozambique:

- River Buzi Early Warning

South Africa:

- Co-operation with DEA, supporting Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy as well as International negotiations

Namibia (e.g.):

- Support to Land reform,

- Biodiversity and Land Management,
- Groundwater prospecting

Discussion after the presentation

Request: Conditions for accessing fund are difficult that who qualifies are those in town and the community can not meet. So we plead you that when you set those rules you make minimum conditions so that the money can trickle down to the communities.

Response: Donors have different ways of giving money to country. Donors usually sit with beneficiary country and set rules and agree on the rules of the game

Questions: with this compensation on REDD you talked about, where have you started to implement this?

Response: No compensations on REDD already done but in Latin America GTZ have been working with communities on benefit sharing mechanisms in other programmes so there is much lessons learnt from that which can be used for compensation for REDD.

Questions: Duplicating resources is what I see from your presentation. My appeal is when you go in a country you go with a set of guidelines to see how you can cooperate with existing donors and projects so that not to duplicate resources.

Response: GTZ has been always looking at that, and in future it will be more careful with the no repetition.

Questions: You provide technical assistance, I wonder if you have fund for forest inventory, as this is a problem, many inventories are outdated and do not reflect the reality.

Response: I can not speak for GTZ but if in this project there is a component on that, definitely it will be taken care.

5th Presentation on REDD Readiness processes -Experiences and insights from on going experiences by Consuelo Espinosa from IUCN

She said that she views REDD to have three phases, the REDD readiness phase, Enabling Policies and measures being the second phase and the third phase being the full implementation.

With the phase one REDD readiness the following are the components:

- National REDD strategy: deciding what is the “case” for REDD in the country – land use links
- Multi-stakeholder consultation processes
- Analysis Forest Governance gaps
- Analysis of drivers of deforestation / degradation
- Clarification regarding the rights over the carbon – links with land and tree tenure
- Capacity building assessment – initial actions
- Develop system for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- Discussion and agreement on safeguards
- Analyze integration with sectorial policies including development and environmental plans

Phase Two: Enabling Policies and measures

- Design / change / update of policies, measures, instruments, incentives for REDD
- Development of national REDD portfolio
- Capacity building actions under a national plan
- Design of benefit sharing mechanisms
- Pilot projects / Development of small-scale projects (*)
- Social and environmental audits of the readiness
- Testing and implementing MRV system
- Development of rules for performance-based payments - Proxy indicators

Phase Three: Full implementation

- Countries can prove and report on reductions of forest LULUCF emissions
- Performance-based payments
- Third-party verification of emission reductions and carbon-stock enhancements
- Social and environmental impact assessments
- Benefit distribution mechanisms implemented and assessed

Ms. Consuelo Espinosa said that there are external factors impacting Readiness phase, those are internal and external factors. Those are:

External factors

- Formal agreement under the UNFCCC
- Finance mechanisms for REDD:
 - Tendency of Funds: FCPF, FIP, UN REDD, bilateral agreements, global funds (Green fund), interim Partnership on REDD
 - Behavior of the voluntary carbon market
- Speculation regarding the high payments / revenues / benefits that REDD can generate

Internal factors are:

- forest governance reforms
- development of cc agenda
- existing multi-stakeholder platforms
- the involvement with the carbon market

She gave an example of Guatemala and Indonesia on how they are following the phases and where they are right now.

Conclusions from the processes

- Countries / regions need to have a clear understanding why they are preparing a REDD strategy
- ✓ Could be to participate under the UNFCCC for mitigating climate change,
- ✓ Or to design a financial mechanism as part of a national low carbon strategy or a NAMA
- ✓ or to structure a broader mechanism for mitigating and adapting cc;
- ✓ or design a bigger PES mechanism at national level for forest conservation

Such decision will have an impact on:

- Land uses to be incorporated in the REDD strategy;
- The potential of using REDD for offsetting emission reductions from developed countries formally under the UNFCCC
- Funds available in all of the phases but mainly on the 3rd.

However, the following might remain valid for any readiness phase

- Consultation processes (multistakeholder / at least involving the most vulnerable) – no cheap but worth for the results on ownership and recognition
- Capacity building, rising awareness
- Understand the real causes of deforestation – this will determine the REDD activities – implication with PAMs and stakeholders involved

- Understand the impacts of REDD over the livelihoods of people – insights for distribution benefits of REDD
- Financial mechanisms portfolio
- Clarification of rights
- MRV system – discussion on safeguards

Discussions:

Question: basing on experience of UN REDD in those countries, have you done a risk assessment?

Response: Several studies have been done so far like in Vietnam, and coming up with a model, and so far testing is yet done.

Question: Developing equitable benefits sharing- how does this work in countries you are working in?

Response: We have just done a ground work on how it should be done. The emphasis is to build on what the countries has, like PFM in Tanzania, and borrowing from other sectors like the wildlife but this are like need to be tested in the coming programmes.

Question: Where do we place other players like timber dealers and others?

Response: It's all about how we engage them that should be a national strategy and not a project. But they need to be informed and have them on board. To develop a programme which they will agree with could help.

6th Presentation: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility by Dieter Schoene, Silvignano

Dieter said that the origin: G8 and there are 37 REDD countries in which 4 SADC countries included are the DRC, Madagascar, Tanzania and Mozambique.

The FCPF priorities are the REDD strategy, Developing system for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), reference level, R-PIN, R-PP and support & advisory services

REDD management process should play with these following fields

- national working group
- cross-sectoral
- stakeholder engagement

REDD will not be won in the forest sector alone

- REDD focal point
- genuine partner commitment
- widespread awareness raising
- ample human and financial resources

Discussions over the presentation

Comment: The issue of policy comes and especially the reform is essential. However we must remember that there is no policy that promotes Deforestation and Forest Degradation. All the policies in our countries do insist on conservation, enhancement of carbon stock and all these are elements of REDD plus. So it is better to build and strengthen capacity on these people who implement the policies than reforming the policies now and then when new programmes comes in. We need to be careful on where to insist reform, for example reforms are essential in sectors like the energy sector, agriculture and animal husbandry, and these are not addressed in the REDD plus. So if this is to be worked properly, we should think properly.

Response: Foresters need to learn to work cross sectorally in order to have effect on those sectors; therefore I agree with you that an attempt has to be made.

7th Presentation: REDD+ in Africa: Role of UN-REDD- Early lessons learned & challenges by Edward Kilawe

He started by defining REDD+ by saying it includes:

- reduction in emissions from deforestation
 - i.e. based on comparisons of rates of change of forest area over time,
- reductions in emissions from degradation
 - reductions in biomass/carbon stock in the forest without loss of forest area,

- enhancement of carbon stocks
 - increases of forest biomass within areas of existing forest, and
- conservation and sustainable forest management
 - maintenance of a steady level of forest area and biomass density,
 - relate to forests that are already properly managed, e.g.
 - protective forest reserves and
 - national parks

Major technical issues facing REDD+

- Understanding the causes/drivers of deforestation, and planning the response (reforms + investment)
- Measurement (data collection), monitoring, reporting and verification system & Establishment of REL
- Payment distribution (scheme, rules) , to develop equitable and corruption free benefit sharing mechanism
- Forest governance and enforcement systems (forest dwellers)
- Participation, how to include marginalized and IP/forest dependent communities
- Issues related to leakage and permanence

UN-REDD Programme

- One UN--comparative strengths (three agencies work together)
- 9 Pilot countries (with 3 in Africa)
- 12 new countries (observers to PB, 4 from Africa)
- International support functions -- to compliment national programmes
- Civil society advisory group (dialogue and consultations)
- Current funding: around \$75m (Norway, Denmark, Spain)
- Global and national coordination with other REDD related initiatives (WB/FCPF)

Major support areas:

- REDD+ strategies (readiness strategies, needs assessment, etc)
- Participation (civil society & indigenous peoples)
- Multiple benefits
- Institutional capacity and REDD governance
- REDD+ readiness for monitoring & assessment (MRV, data collection and management, baselines, reporting, etc.)
- National REDD+ strategy implementation and REDD+ governance
- REDD payment structuring and distribution options (community benefits)

Lessons learned: Capacity & technical aspects

- Inadequate skills and insufficient knowledge of climate change mitigation
- Concept of REDD+ not very clear in many levels
- Implications of definition of forest and scope of REDD – not clear to countries.
- Concern on process – long and demanding- from formulation to implementation (that actors should move quick on learning -by doing!)
- When and how \$ trickle down to communities

Lessons learned: Stakeholder engagement

- In most countries, REDD processes and projects are highlighting the need to involve local people in program development and implementation, however, the nature of this involvement and how it will be realized is far from clear
- Need of clear mechanism for representation of local people in REDD consultations
- Benefit sharing, participation and conflict are relevant in all countries.
- Differences and similarities between local communities and indigenous peoples, and their roles.

Concluding remarks

- REDD+: new asset & environmental finance instrument
- REDD+ is a process, not a project
- REDD+ implies a change in development paths
- REDD+ requires inter-sectorial (vertical and horizontal) approach
- REDD+ readiness requires political will, stakeholder collaboration, focus, sufficient funding, and time...
- UN-REDD is a multilateral platform to support and accompany countries in their national readiness process

8th Presentation: Bio-Energy and Biofuels as Climate Change Mitigation Tools: REDD or CDM by Geoff Stiles

Most of the REDD discussion has taken place against a background of CDM's failure to incentivise emissions reductions and serious carbon investments in Africa and least developed countries generally.

As a result, there has been a strong tendency to treat REDD as an alternative to CDM: a separate activity with perhaps a separate form of governance and unique technical procedures.

Nevertheless there are a number of areas where REDD and CDM overlap and where there is a need for greater integration. The two areas are:

- Small-scale bio-energy projects, particularly for improved cookstoves.
- Bio-fuels developments, both large- and small-scale.

Biofuels and climate change

From a climate change perspective, biofuels confer two possible advantages which are lower carbon emissions compared to fossil fuels and increased sequestration if developed on degraded lands. Other several disadvantages include life-cycle emissions may be high due to extraction, processing, transport and economics of biofuel lead to pressure on higher-quality land.

For CDM, a new methodology (ACM017) permits credit generation from biodiesel with 2 key restrictions which are crops must be grown on degraded land as classified by UNFCCC and fuel use must be based on a contractual arrangement, e.g. for local power generation or a defined vehicle fleet.

CDM and Improved Cook stoves: Is it REDD?

Basic Fact: Expanded use of improved cook stoves is effectively a means of reducing deforestation at the national (and local) level.

Like all forms of avoided deforestation, the assessment and monitoring of this activity is complex and prone to error.

- In the case of cook stoves, this is alleviated by a rigorous sampling system at 90/10 confidence levels, and by stringent provisions to account for “leakage.”
- The small-scale nature of this kind of activity can be compensated by grouping many small projects together into a “programme of activities”, which can generate credits for up to 28 years.

Once established, improved cook stove projects can generate significant amounts of carbon credits and are an attractive option for buyers in both the compliance and voluntary markets.

Improved Cook stoves: CDM vs REDD

To ensure that the reductions from these projects are maintained and rigorously monitored, it is also necessary to ensure that there is no overlap with areas defined as REDD, i.e. no double-counting.

In practical terms, methods for doing this already exist:

- CDM methodologies require that if more than one CDM project reducing NRB occurs in the same fuel collection area, the ratio used to determine NRB is adjusted to compensate.
- Annual verification of CDM projects is required to examine this and other possible instances of double-counting.
- THEREFORE, it is critical that national frameworks for REDD take account of these possible overlaps and ensure the MRV protocols for both CDM and REDD are consistent.

Where Do Biofuels Fit Within the REDD Context?

- First, biofuels are an alternative to food crops and thus are produced where most advantageous.
- Second, the location is typically cropland, not forests—though cutting of forests to create biofuels plantations is an obvious and growing threat.
- Third, biofuels crops can be propagated on degraded land which was once forest.
- Fourth, a few species used for biofuels are actually trees and are perennial—e.g. Jatropha, coconut, oil palm.
 - Thus these can be used as part of a “reforestation” programme, particularly if planted in high-density biofuels plantations.
- ProBEC’s work on biofuels shows clearly that this is NOT a issue which is under scrutiny by SADC governments: Biofuels are not part of RF/AF projects nor part of the REDD programme.

Points of Integration between CDM and REDD

On the positive side:

- The CDM “architecture” is often suggested as a starting point for REDD, though most analysts prefer a separate registration track.
- Bio-energy CDM projects, particularly improved cookstoves, provide a key point of overlap and suggest the need for greater integration.
- Defining “Non-renewable woody biomass” as part of CDM could serve as part of baseline determination for REDD as well.
- There are other “tools” and methodologies used by CDM which could apply to REDD.

On the negative side:

- Separate REDD baseline development and separate registration protocols could result in double-counting of mitigation results between projects*.
- Ring-fencing REDD areas could compromise CDM cookstove and other small-scale bio-energy projects—or if properly managed, could provide an incentive.

How to Ensure CDM-REDD integration?

Ensure that CDM projects increasing biomass end-use efficiency are included with in the REDD planning framework. There are already examples of such integrated activities:

- CASCADE Africa (UNEP-Risoe) has listed a number of its cookstove activities as “REDD projects”:
- Cameroon
- DRC
- Mali

Ensure that the GS or CDM methodologies used for these projects are consistent with REDD principles, i.e. they demonstrably reverse the decline in forest biomass and enhance renewability whilst serving the needs of the host country.

Involve national authorities in the process by creating a bridge between DNAs for CDM and those implementing REDD, or by using the same authority for both. (NOTE: Also take account of voluntary projects!)

How Could Bio-Energy Programmes Assist REDD?

- Like REDD, they focus on mitigation of activities that threaten forest resources and they seek to measure the scale of that impact by identifying areas that have become non-renewable.
- They can easily be combined with pre-REDD work, e.g. by ensuring that national authorities work together with small-scale biomass users to identify areas that are clearly degraded or non-renewable.

- They could provide an important basis for capacity-building, e.g. by using local stove producers and trainers to sensitise populations to REDD programmes and to the special opportunities REDD may create.
- CDM stakeholder processes may already have covered key REDD issues, particularly if they follow “Gold Standard” rules.
- In short: Import to learn from CDM experience and ensure a vigorous exchange of ideas, methods and experience.

DAY TWO

Sessions started by looking at yesterday’s brainstorming on the analysis of the presentation exercise and come up with what participants think should be done in order for countries to get ready for REDD. After analyzing the cards, the following is the summary of what the needs are for the REDD readiness in the SADC countries:

1. Good governance in place
2. Enabling policies and commitment and ownership by Member States
3. Cross sectoral linkages, integration and harmonization
4. Strong stakeholder engagement and participation at all levels
5. Effective competence development mechanism
6. Up to date, good quality baseline/inventory of the forest and the carbon
7. Champions and institutional arrangement for driving the process
8. Member States have implemmentable National REDD Strategies
9. Transparent REDD benefit sharing mechanism
10. Implemmentable monitoring, reporting and verifications systems
11. Accessible funding for REDD activities
12. REDD ready regional strategy
13. Alternative source of livelihoods introduced and strengthened

From the above mentioned needs, below are activities which individual SADC countries can do to get ready for REDD:

1. Develop sustainable funding mechanism
2. Setting up early detection and information services
3. Engage other directorate dealing with sectors to REDD
4. Sharing best practices on incentives for alternative livelihood to energy source
5. Document success stories on uses of incentives and technology transfer
6. Sharing information
7. Networking
8. Communication/Awareness by sharing lesson learnt and funding simple strategy on communications

9. Develop guidelines for stakeholder engagement process
10. Sound /efficient inventory design
11. Capacity development in legal communities
12. Capacity building for carbon accounting and auditing
13. Develop transparent guidelines and principle for benefit
14. Supportive research to improve accuracy and precision
15. Institutional legal and technical capacity

9th Presentation: Involvement & Participation of Adjacent Local Communities in MRV: Lessons Learnt in Tanzania by Dr. Eliakim Zahabu

Community-based Monitoring – developed to reduce transaction costs and to support community-based REDD projects.

Local communities are trained and tasked to conduct the measurements. Techniques to involve communities are:

- Straight-forward & user friendly for communities;
- Reliable, and;
- Sufficiently robust to be acceptable to the scientific community.

The equipment for measuring consists of a handheld computer, ArcPad™ 6.0 software which is connected to GPS. The equipment is easy to use and it is used to locate forestry boundaries and sample plots

With a step-by-step guide to the procedures, local communities are trained in a short time and are able to use the system effectively.

In the project areas i.e Mgambo, Ayasanda, Ludewa, Gwata (SUA), Gwata (Kimunyu) the following trees stand parameters were computed:

- Density i.e. the number of stems per ha (N)
 - Basal area per hectare (Dominance) (G)
 - Volume per ha (V) and
 - Dry biomass / carbon (tones per ha)
- Trees volume and biomass were computed using tested local existing allometric functions for the areas.
- Computation were fitted on Ms Access database

A summary of what communities can do

Steps for Carbon Assessment	Description	Assistance needed	Availability of assistance
Forest Mapping	✓ Able to make use of the user manuals	Processing and printing the maps	GIS technicians
Pilot survey to calculate variance	✓ Able to collect data on trees.	Pre-designed database	The database was developed
Locate permanent sample plots on ground	✓ Able to use the user manuals	None	None
Taking measurements from a plot	✓ Able to take data on trees	Handling data on litter, herbs and soil for biomass determination	Not available at local level
Data entering and computation	⊖ Done by the staff from supporting organization	Computation of forest stand parameters	Data analysis tool was developed
Retrieval of the permanent plots for subsequent annual assessments	✓ The local trainees were able to use the user manuals to re-locate the permanent sample plots	None	None

Payments for Ecological Services (Carbon)

- Interested to find out how villagers would manage carbon fund
- Criteria used to administer mini PES
 - Payments were based on forest enhancement rather than avoided deforestation or degradation
 - Minimum payment was set at TShs 1,000,000/= (USD 769)
 - Money was deposited in Village bank account, controlled by village government

The accrued funds were used as follows:

Village One built two classrooms and strengthened forest management through patrols and boundary clearing

Village Two reinstalled power for village flour mill by paying outstanding electricity bill, strengthened forest management through patrols and boundary clearing and started beekeeping project

Village Three started putting up walls for a dispensary and strengthened forest management through patrols and boundary clearing

Village Four there was no report, and suspect embezzlement of funds by village government

Challenges

- Forest enhancement was rewarded in the monitored forests. How about reduced degradation and avoided deforestation?
- How do we account for same efforts put in management but less or more carbon stock gain due to unfavourable or favourable climate?
- Which is the minimum size of forest to be eligible for payments?
- Which proportions of benefit sharing should be recommended in the case of joint ownership?
- Should money be given to individuals, villages or district?

Conclusion

- Involvement of local communities results in reduced forest degradation
- Local communities can be trained to monitor carbon in their forests at low costs
- Carbon money may help implement important socio-economic projects
- More studies needed to answer questions of:
 - How about reduced degradation and avoided deforestation
 - How to reward low carbon sequestration due to unfavourable climate
 - Minimum size of forest to be eligible for payments
 - Which proportions of benefit sharing should be recommended in the case of joint ownership
 - Who should administer carbon money individuals, villages or district?

Discussions after the presentation

Question: Suggesting visiting the study areas and see exactly what people are doing in the ground

Response: One of the villages is in Babati Manyara region which is 200km from here. So if can plan to go and see them, of course they will be happy to receive you.

Question; If you could use a consultant you said you could use 10 Euros but with the community you used 5 Euros. Is that not exploitation? What is the minimum pay by the law? Were there other overhead costs? What was the mode of payment, was it money in cash or in which mode?

Response: It was only those who were involved in the project that was paid. In Tanzania the pay by the law is 2 Euro, so you can see the 5 Euro is above.

Question: From the presentation it seems there were some hidden costs, if you could add those will the cost still be 5 Euro? Then the accuracy of the data, how sure you were on the data, was there any means of verifications?

Response: At a stage we hired the professional to re- measure the data and there were no differences in the results. From that observation, we came to a conclusion that verification can be set in a national level and agree on how it can be done. You can just take sample for the verification purposes and not all the forests.

Question: Looks like that is a model that can work, what are Tanzania Government plans in terms of scaling up?

Response: This research project and have already presented these findings in different levels and so I am certain that the Government is aware of that. But as a person not in the Government system I can not say or guarantee anything on this.

10th Presentation: REDD process in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) by Nicky Kungunia Ineet

Nicky said that through a participatory process, the DRC has formulated and adopted its road map for the REDD+ process, i.e. REDD readiness process or R-PP. Its components include:

1. Coordination and consultation
2. REDD Strategy

3. Reference Scenario
4. MRV
5. Work Plan and budget
6. Pilot programme
 - geographically integrated pilots Projects
 - Sectoral Projects

Component 1: Coordination and consultation

REDD process in DRC is supported by UN-REDD (FAO/UNDP/UNEP) and FCPF (WB) since January 2009.

A consultation and communication plan on REDD has been prepared by the IEC expert. The plan envisages considerable efforts on information and consultation (radio, local communication with the civil society, churches, etc).

Prime Minister decree was signed, creating

- National Multipartite Committee (guidance and directives)
- Interministerial Committee (piloting and implementation)
- National Coordination (day-to-day management, Secretariat Council)

“Climate-REDD” Work group of the Civil Society

A number of activities in broadcasting of information, education and communication on REDD have already been implemented (launching workshop in Kinshasa – August 2009, provincial awareness raising and consultation – Kisangani, Bukavu, etc)

Component 2: REDD Strategy

The objective of DRC is to have, by the end of 2012, a National REDD+ Strategy for the 2030 horizon.

A series of preparatory studies have been implemented, a framework for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy, in-depth analysis of the social and environmental dimension as the REDD+, including possible impacts and response measures.

At the end, the strategy needs to be operationalized towards a complete set of action programmes. 14 programmes have already been identified but these are required to be developed and validated.

Studies of the drivers of deforestation and degradation (MECNT, Civil Society, UCL, FAO), assessment social and environmental REDD options, exchange of experiences on the alternatives to Deforestation and Degradation, analysis of ongoing sectoral programmes

Studies on the implementation framework and sharing of revenues from REDD with the objective to put in place by 2013 structures that will enable to attract massive foreign investments and channel these investments to national and sub-national levels in a way that is just and equitable based on performance

Component 3: Reference Scenario

The objective of the DRC is, by the end of 2012, the DRC must develop a solid argument to support negotiation on the **Reference level of the emission** which will aid in acquiring international payments within the REDD+

Component 4: MRV

The objective of the DRC is to put in place a permanent **inventory of greenhouse gases of the forestry sector and land use changes** managed by the DIAF. National inventory of the greenhouse gases managed by DDD

Component 5: Work Plan and budget

A detailed work plan and budget linked to each sub-component is included in the R-PP. The budget requested is about USD 22 million.

The R-PP will constitute truly unified national plan for all activities necessary for the REDD readiness for DRC. FCPF, UN-REDD and other donors have expressed interest in being part of this process.

Pilot projects and testing

8 pilot projects geographically integrated in the entire territory (to start by 2010). 2 sectoral pilot project (energy and agriculture).

11th Presentation: Engaging indigenous peoples in REDD related initiatives in the SADC region by Elifuraha Laltaika

He started by telling why Indigenous People demand meaningful engagement in the REDD process.

- Communities will have to change their livelihood e.g. forest based lifestyles including their culture.
- Wealth of untapped knowledge of forest ecosystems.
- Negative stereotype attitude that IPs destroys the environment.
- They are not only stakeholders but right holders.
- Enactment of laws, policies and strategies that pact negatively on the people.

Meaningful participation is an essential component of the Right to procedural fairness

Important elements of (FPIC)

- Notification of the proposed decision
- Access to information on the implications
- Opportunity to react
- Clear decision making guidelines
- Remedies including the right to say no (Consultation Vs Contract)

Conclusion

National level- IPs & CSOs should be represented at national steering committees or equivalent bodies.

Discussion/ comments after the presentation

Question: What challenges do you face?

Response: Most of the REDD documents are written in English, traditional leaders are not involved in any forums, so they must be engaged

Question: Whether IP s are involved in Tanzania

Response: they are not involvement in the decision making body like the Tanzania REDD task force so there is a need to involve them.

Question: If you attend the international meetings people tend to say they represent indigenous people. While is not, what is your opinion on that?

Response: They are very few; many are genuine, many who say so are just people who propagate to show IPs are not trustworthy people

Questions: From you presentation it seems you suggest that Indigenous right should surpass the laws governing the country

Response: indigenous people's rights are not up and above the rights of other people. However, International human rights law recognizes special rights of vulnerable groups up and above general protection. These include women, children and indigenous peoples (IPs are under the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues).

12th Presentation: Process and lessons learnt in developing the UN-REDD programme in Zambia by Everisto Nonde

- Started in February 2009 when Zambia was selected as a pilot country
- UN REDD programme aims at prepararing countries for the post 2012 Kyoto Protocol climate regime under Quick start Activities.
- The programme aims at preparing a National Strategy to reduce deforestation and forest degradation

Progress so far

- Stakeholder consultations on the development of the National Joint Programme (NJP) to raise awareness and build consensus.
- Policy and legislation review conducted, a draft Policy is ready and currently working on legislation to take into account new and emerging issues in forestry.

- Carbon stock assessment conducted to feed into the planning process
- The NJP has been completed and presented at the UN REDD Policy board for approval

Programme outcomes

Outcome 1: Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness strengthened

Outcome 2: Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established

Outcome 3: National governance framework and institutional capacities
for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened

Outcome 4: National REDD+ strategies identified

Outcome 5: MRV capacity to implement REDD+ Strengthened

Outcome 6: Assessment of Reference Emission Level (REL) and
Reference Level (RL) undertaken

Important issues to be considered under REDD

- Technical aspects: Measuring, monitoring and accounting for forest carbon emissions over time
- Institutional aspects: government to enhance forest protection laws; forest and land management; transparent tracking of emissions and accounting of national level emissions
- Social aspects: Multi-stakeholder participation in REDD activities: local communities, local government, relevant NGOs and civil society organizations, research and academia
- Economic aspects: design and implement mechanism for equitable sharing of financial benefits of REDD success

Lessons learnt in preparing the National Joint Programme

Stakeholders considered these as important in the process of developing the National Joint Programme:

- Development of National Strategies requires demonstration activities to enhance the learning process and hence, put in place appropriate strategies which UN REDD does not facilitate;
- Harmonisation of existing policy and legislative frameworks should be the initial focus before suggesting new policy and legislation;
- Benefit sharing mechanisms should be transparent and aimed at benefiting local communities and enhance land management;
- Concept of REDD+ not very clear yet;
- The REDD programme has to be implemented within existing structures to ensure harmonisation and ownership

13th Presentation: Monitoring Reporting and Verification -Tanzania NAFORMA Programme by Evarist Nashanda

National Forestry Resources Monitoring and Assessment of Tanzania (NAFORMA) series of events:

- **May 2009** Launch
- **June-Aug 2009.** Initial stakeholder consultations and Information Needs Assessment (REDD + sub national reporting units identified as important). Project Technical Unit appointed
- **Aug-Dec 2009.** Sampling Design Study conducted to accommodate identified information needs.
- **Sep-Nov 2009.** National Consultants and support staff identified and recruited
- **Oct-Nov 2009.** Study tours held Finland/Norway and Mozambique.
- **Nov-Dec 2009.** Biophysical component. Identification of parameters. Field Manual + Field forms developed. Initial training of field teams (70 persons).
- **Jan- Feb 2010.** Socioeconomic component. Identification of parameters. Field Manual + Field forms developed. Training of field teams (70 persons).
- **Jan 2010.** Final Sampling Design Ready (FAO- FAO-Finland and Tanzania Experiences taking cognizance of country needs and situation)
- **Jan- Feb 2010.** Mapping activities in support of fieldwork + Database dev.
- **Feb- Mar 2010.** Final training of Field teams

Tasks to accomplish

2010 - Finalizing Database construction and Training of field teams

- Field work and data entry / quality assurance

- Mapping of forests and TOF resources of Tanzania (including Land cover changes app. 2000 – 2009).

2011 - Field work and data entry / quality assurance

- National Maps of forests and TOF resources of Tanzania (ground verification + map production + change detection).
- Data analysis and reporting.

2012 - Design specific management oriented inventories

- Reporting
- Mapping information needs
- Packaging and disseminating the findings of NAFORMA
- Strategy for future re-measurements

Throughout:

Building capacity of FBD for NFMA through learning by doing.

Activities 2010

- Procurements, development of methodology, sampling design and database finalized.
- Mapping activities (field maps + Land Cover land use maps (2005-2010) initiated
- Training of field crews ends
- Fieldwork starts

Discussion form the presentation

Question: Are you building on the previous inventory projects or a totally new project?

Response: The previous inventory was scattered and in patches not in the whole country but this one covers the whole country.

Question: What coordination mechanism are you using to bring all the technical people together because from your presentation, it seems they are coming from different institutions and different sectors?

Response: This is coordinated through national coordination meetings where all do meet and discuss over the process

Point of discussion

From what participants identified as issues for individual countries to get REDD ready, below are activities identified as should be done to get REDD ready at the regional level:

1. Information and experience sharing amongst member states on lessons challenges and achievements on at all levels
2. Regional strategy compliant with national strategy
3. Regional consultation for mainstreaming REDD within institutionalization framework
4. Regional solutions on alternative source of energy research
5. Harmonization of REDD policies
6. Harmonies contradicting/conflicting /contradicting regional policies
7. Technology transfer
8. Standardize underline of MRV methodology
9. Harmonization of MRV methodology
10. Common definition of forest
11. Information system through data storage and access and verification
12. Strengthen negotiations at countries
13. Capacity building for CDM + REDD projects through DNA
14. Training in CDM Design
15. Develop regional guidelines changing ownership of carbon right
16. Develop transparent guidelines and principle for benefit

Way Forward

Participants were informed that they will receive the word document of the report by the 2nd April 2010 and by the end of April the 1st Draft Document of the SADC REDD programme will be out.

Evaluation

- Looking ahead with the SADC REDD programme, participants had the following:
- Feelings that the REDD programme for SADC will be successful
- Without commitment from Member States REDD will not be realized
- That there would be appropriate follow up on the workshop outputs
- Member States to take more responsibility and ownership of the process
- Looking ahead the regional programme could help coordinate in sharing experiences and lessons
- Feeling we are moving closer to a united stronger voice for climate change

CLOSING THE WORKSHOP

The Director of Forest and Beekeeping Division in Tanzania Dr. Felician Kilahama thanked all for the time and input towards making the SADC REDD programme a reality. He then welcomed the SADC Director of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ms Margaret Nyirenda to say a word before official closing of the workshop.

Ms. Nyirenda was grateful for the active participation of the participants and the outcome of the workshop which is the way forward towards making the SADC REDD programme.

She said by now Members States have a better and clear understanding of where they are on REDD in this region. She said that by the time they are in Mexico they will be having their SADC program to lead them on the stand towards REDD in the region.

She said she hopes that the SADC Secretariat will get all the cooperation to make this document a reality. She said she also hopes that this is the beginning of the process to lead changes to our grassroots people. She then welcomed the SADC Chair from DRC to say a word before official closing of the workshop.

The SADC Chair commended the good work done for the three days. He thanked the host country Tanzania, and partners who are the Government of Norway, Germany and IUCN for successfully organizing the workshop.

The Chair said he hopes to see the programme formulated implemented. He lastly wished all participants a good return to their home countries.

CLOSING REMARKS

BY REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY FOR THE ARUSHA REGION, MS NURU, THE SPEECH READ ON HER BEHALF BY DR JULIUS KEYYU.

On behalf of the Regional Authorities and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania; Ms. Nuru thanked all participants for their active participation in the workshop despite the long working sessions.

She said that she is sure that all participants understand that REDD is also among one of the priorities for the implementation the SADC protocol on forestry. The Concept of REDD is also supported by the SADC Treaty's article 5.

The workshop envisaged to come out with issues that will help the Member States in developing the SADC programme of REDD which will benefit member states, local communities and contribute to global solutions towards climate change, she added. She also commented that, throughout the workshop and with the help of facilitators participants have managed walked the road to Arusha to accomplish this important mission.

Ms. Nuru also added that she was happy to learn that during the three days participants have been able to undertake and accomplish the following:

- Setting out the scene for REDD readiness
- Taking stock of where we are coming from, where we are and what does REDD Readiness mean to us for future strategies;
- share experience regarding various regional programmes on REDD
- provide inputs for regional & national programmes areas

Also, she said that it is her sincere hope that the workshop participants have managed to set the foundation for the SADC REDD programme. She also, added that she looked forward to further collaborative efforts to make sure that a realistic REDD programme for the benefit of our Region, Africa and the entire World comes up from this initiative.

She concluded by saying that on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, she wishes participants a nice and safe journey back home after which she last officially closed the workshop.

